





desires of gaining information from every source, and especially from one whose associations and facilities have enabled him to be thoroughly versed in the subject.

I rejoice that you have so favorably received the invitation, and endeavor to make your visit to Massachusetts a pleasant one. Be so good as to favor by informing me of the particular branch of the subject you will propose to present.

With an earnest desire that your health may be reinstated, I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES W. STONE.

Hon. A. P. Butler.

From the Boston Journal.

#### A RICH AND RACY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of one of the Know Nothing Councils and Hon. J. W. Foster, President of the State Council, is particularly racy. The letter of Mr. Secretary Johnson is in the best style of Know Nothing literature. We have not felt at liberty to alter a letter or a comma of this interesting document. The letter of Mr. Foster is mainly outspoken, and must have fallen like a bomb-shell into the camp of the Hunker Know-Nothings of Council 105.

NORTH CHILMARK, Aug. 6th, '55.

Sir, Your communication of June nineteenth requesting Council 105, to send a representative to Boston attend a special meeting of the State Council to be held at Meigs Hall Tremont Temple for the purpose of hearing the Report of Our National Representatives received. But did not arrive in season to be acted upon consequent-

ly Council 105 was not represented. Second your communication of July sixteenth requesting Council 105 to send a delegate to Springfield to attend the next quarterly Session to be held at Hamden Hall Aug. the seventh with the accompanying Blanks are received duly considered and discussed. After which it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to return this communication with the accompanying Blanks and respectfully inform John W. Foster that Council 105 do not recognize him as President of Mass State Council for the reason of Mass Delegation retiring before the National Council had closed its Session.

GEORGE, A. JOHNSON Secy

To Hon JOHN W FOSTER of Brimfield, Mass.

MONROE, August 11, 1855.

Sir: I have received your letter of August 6, informing me of the vote of Council 105, not to send delegates to the Springfield meeting, and of the vote that they do not recognize me as President of the Massachusetts State Council, for the reason that the Massachusetts delegates retired before the National Council had closed its Session.

Be pleased to communicate my profound respects to the Council of which you are Secretary, and inform them that I have no apology to offer for my course at Philadelphia. I should re-entreat my call in that case, to-morrow, if I were again called upon to participate in a similar proceeding, without reference to the manner in which my acts might be regarded by Council 105. We endeavored to represent on that occasion the many and liberty-loving sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, and not of a miserable faction, who profess to be so intensely national, unifying and patriotic, that they would lead and tender mercy of the slaveholder.

If I rightly interpret the vote of Council 105, the members are dissatisfied because we did not acquiesce in the slaveholders' platform, which required us to recognize the existing legislation on the subject of slavery as final and conclusive; a platform which while it sanctified the Missouri Compromise, a time-honored compact of thirty-four years' standing, requires us to regard the Fugitive Slave Act as a great national compact, over and above ordinary acts of legislation, and therefore not to be modified and repealed. If these are the sentiments of Council 105, I commend their course in refusing to send delegates, and in refusing to recognize John W. Foster as President. I trust that the full glory of the patriotic act will be awarded you. Your delegates would have found no sympathy with the mass of the delegates to that convention. Between them there would have been a gulf so wide and deep that no bridge could have spanned it, no plummet sounded it.

There is an inconsiderable portion of the American party in Massachusetts who believe that slavery is a divine institution, and that it does not become poor, weak, feeble mortals to question the ways of Providence, or seek to solve its mystery. They condemn all agitation of the subject, and propose to leave its control to the slave States. They would suffer it to invade the territories, once consecrated to freedom, and reign triumphant in the national councils. In these feelings, I infer, your Council largely participates; but from the bulk of the organization, its members will derive no sympathy. This is to be found only in the ranks of the pro-slavery, Hunker, Pierce Democracy; and the sooner they enroll themselves under its banner, the better.

I tell you in all frankness, Mr. Johnson, I am not one of those who look upon Mason and Dixon's line as the Jordan, beyond which lies the promised land, flowing with something better than milk and honey. I tell you, in all frankness, that I have no regret to urge that I was born near the Northern Bear than the Southern Cross. God has endowed me with a vision sufficiently keen to see the North Star, to which the eyes of so many of the oppressed are turned without aid of the compass. I would rather be the half-famished wolf, fed to rot in the plains, than the sleek-haired and well-fed dog, content to wear the collar, and proud of this badge of his servitude. Your Council can make the application.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Johnson, for us to protest this correspondence, for I can pursue its course; I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FOSTER.

Geo. A. JOHNSON, Secy, Council 105, North Chilmersford, Mass.

#### DOUGLAS AT ST. LOUIS.

According to the St. Louis Democrat, about three thousand persons listened to the 'little giant' when he defined his position before the Missourians. Mr. Douglas began his remarks by discussing fanaticism as developed by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and denouncing the men of the North who pronounced the measure unconstitutional; from which he passed to a consideration of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. A note was handed up to him, asking his opinion upon the late Kansas troubles, and what he thought of the interference of the Missourians in the elections in that Territory. Mr. Douglas's answer was a good specimen of his political cunning:

"He was opposed to any interference on the part of any State or people with the internal regulations of the Territory; but while he was ready to disclaim against the wrong committed by Missourians, he was open to denounce in unparagoned terms the crusade against slavery, undertaken by regular organized societies in Massachusetts, who had marched through Chicago with banners and devices, and traveled up the Missouri river into Kansas, with the sole intention of making it a free State. He inveighed against both the State of Massachusetts and Missouri, and dwelt in such violent terms upon the acts of the former State that the outrage of the latter seemed as nothing in the scale between the two, thereby accomplishing what he had designed—battering of the South."

During his address, Mr. Douglas delivered a strong philippic against the Know Nothings, which was not very enthusiastically received by an audience two-thirds of which belong to that order. The Democrat closes its account of the meeting as follows:

"The entire speech was a disappointment. The speaker was a loud voice, but a labored delivery. We waited for some fine oratorical displays, commensurate with the widely heralded story of his superior eloquence, but not one single sentiment nor harmonious period fell upon our ears."

We listened to hear arguments of a species kind at least, but were disappointed. All we did hear was a man, dressed in a black dress coat, black cravat, white vest, and white breeches, having his hair slightly faded, standing behind three glass lanterns placed on a table, delivering himself with a loud voice and slow accent, haking his head and fore-finger when desirous of

being emphatic, and endeavoring by all the non-committal cunning of the mere politician, to 'make believe' that he was a great statesman of large and fundamental views, and actuated by no other desire than for the Constitution and his country. He failed. He was only positive on one thing, and that, his opposition to Know Nothingism. This amounted to nothing, for the party is dead. He delivered a philippic against it—he might more appropriately have pronounced an eulogy upon it. His chief aim was to flatter and conciliate the Southern feeling of our citizens. We are much mistaken if he people do not set him down as a great sham—an unmitigated humbug—a man of 'unbounded stomach,' but with no resources to gratify his appetite for political distinction more than those possessed by thousands of his cunning confederates—the 'uncanny politicians' of the land."

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

#### DISUNIONISTS AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

The village of Mogadore seems thoroughly actuated by the poison of radical anti-slavery. The abolitionists there are altogether in earnest in their desire for a dissolution of the National Confederacy with slaveholders, and are evidently determined to do what they can to make their wishes unmistakably manifest to the world. For this purpose, they propose to use the ballot-box with other instruments, and in so doing, they will be guided by the following resolutions which have been forwarded for publication.

There are two classes of Disunion abolitionists. First, the non-resistance, with whom the pro-slavery of our national Constitution constitutes but one count in the indictment against it. They are, from principle, opposed to all human government, and are maintained by the same. Hence they would not appear at the ballot-box, under an unquestioned anti-slavery Constitution, and probably would not deposit their votes to elect a Disunion abolitionist to any office under a forcible human government.

The second class are those who, believing in a government of force, abstain from voting under the present pro-slavery Constitution, save their own souls from the guilt of sustaining slavery. They have been compelled to this, as all candidates and parties, whether Whig, Democratic, (old) Liberty Party, Free Soil, Free Democrat and Republican, have agreed that the Constitution was pro-slavery, and in also pledging themselves to its support by the official oath. The abolitionist of the latter class may, with entire propriety, vote for a representative of his own views at the ballot-box. It is a question only of expediency. If, in his judgment, it will forward the deliverance of our millions of enslaved brethren, then it is solemnly bound to offer his vote on election day for revolution and revolutionists. Prompted by this consideration, our Mogadore friends have commenced the movement, and invite the co-operation of all who agree with them. In a letter accompanying the resolutions, they say: "We wish to get up a Disunion ticket. We solicit the co-operation of Disunionists throughout the State."

Certainly, it would be better for abolitionists to cast their votes for a representative of their own principles, than for one who solemnly and publicly promises to let slavery alone, and who believes his regard by Council 105. We endeavored to represent on that occasion the many and liberty-loving sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, and not of a miserable faction, who profess to be so intensely national, unifying and patriotic, that they would lead and tender mercy of the slaveholder.

If I rightly interpret the vote of Council 105, the members are dissatisfied because we did not acquiesce in the slaveholders' platform, which required us to recognize the existing legislation on the subject of slavery as final and conclusive; a platform which while it sanctified the Missouri Compromise, a time-honored compact of thirty-four years' standing, requires us to regard the Fugitive Slave Act as a great national compact, over and above ordinary acts of legislation, and therefore not to be modified and repealed. If these are the sentiments of Council 105, I commend their course in refusing to send delegates, and in refusing to recognize John W. Foster as President. I trust that the full glory of the patriotic act will be awarded you. Your delegates would have found no sympathy with the mass of the delegates to that convention. Between them there would have been a gulf so wide and deep that no bridge could have spanned it, no plummet sounded it.

There is an inconsiderable portion of the American party in Massachusetts who believe that slavery is a divine institution, and that it does not become poor, weak, feeble mortals to question the ways of Providence, or seek to solve its mystery. They condemn all agitation of the subject, and propose to leave its control to the slave States. They would suffer it to invade the territories, once consecrated to freedom, and reign triumphant in the national councils. In these feelings, I infer, your Council largely participates; but from the bulk of the organization, its members will derive no sympathy. This is to be found only in the ranks of the pro-slavery, Hunker, Pierce Democracy; and the sooner they enroll themselves under its banner, the better.

I tell you in all frankness, Mr. Johnson, I am not one of those who look upon Mason and Dixon's line as the Jordan, beyond which lies the promised land, flowing with something better than milk and honey. I tell you, in all frankness, that I have no regret to urge that I was born near the Northern Bear than the Southern Cross. God has endowed me with a vision sufficiently keen to see the North Star, to which the eyes of so many of the oppressed are turned without aid of the compass. I would rather be the half-famished wolf, fed to rot in the plains, than the sleek-haired and well-fed dog, content to wear the collar, and proud of this badge of his servitude. Your Council can make the application.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Johnson, for us to protest this correspondence, for I can pursue its course; I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FOSTER.

Geo. A. JOHNSON, Secy, Council 105, North Chilmersford, Mass.

#### THE MISSOURI MANIFESTO.

We present the Address relative to Kansas of the Lexington Convention of Western Missourians, to the People of the United States. It is very able and smoothly written, but its positions and assumptions are of the most startling character.

1. It is essential to the maintenance of Slavery in Missouri that Kansas shall become a Slave State. Of the hundred thousand Slaves in Missouri, a full half are held in the range of counties bordering on Kansas, (which were stealthily added to Missouri eighteen years ago in flagrant violation of the Compact of 1820-1), and this fifty thousand human chattels, worth twenty-five millions of dollars, cannot be held there with a Free State across the western frontier.

2. It was the object and intent of Douglas's Nebraska bill to relieve Missouri from this peril, and enable her to fortify her 'domestic institutions' by making a new Slave State of Kansas.

3. The voluntary association of freemen in Massachusetts and other Free States to compel congressional emigration into Kansas, and thus make her a Free State, were in contravention of the comity due from one State to another, and 'its success manifestly involved a radical change in our Federal Government, or its total overthrow.' [By whom? Certainly not by those who succeeded.]

4. 'No Southern or slaveholding State has ever attempted to colonize a Territory.' [Perhaps no particular State ever did; but the South colonized Texas while it was yet an integral portion of Mexico, planted Slavery therein, revolted against Mexico, expelled her authorities, and made Texas practically independent; whereupon they proceeded to annex it to the Union. Here was a very large Slave State put upon us, the prospective parent of several more, by the most objectionable use of those very means of colonization which the Missourians condemn in the Free States.]

5. The diffusion of Slavery over Territory hitherto unoccupied by it tends to 'meliorate the condition of the slave.' [We went over all that ground in 1820, and nobody was doped into the douglasse ranks by such sophistry but those who were predestined to be.]

6. 'The institutions of Kansas are as much fixed, and as solemnly guaranteed by statute, as those of Delaware or Texas.' [That is to say, the felon acts of the Missouri-Singlewing Legislature to fasten Slavery upon Kansas, so that it can no longer be resisted without incurring the Stringfellow penalties. We shall see!]

We have not time to comment further, but urge all to read carefully the Address. It does not pretend to deny the Stringfellow outrages at the last Spring Election, but pleads that Gov. Reeder (then the agent of Pierce & Co.) gave certificates to large numbers of the Stringfellow candidates. [So he did, in the absence of official evidence before him that they had been foully elected. He won't do so again, and his mistake won't suffice to give Kansas to Slavery.]

These gentlemen talk as if they had Kansas in their grasp, and did not care for the voice of its free settlers, whom they defame to the utmost. We wish they, and still more the Emigrant Aid Societies, deserved all that is said of them by the Missourians; but they do not. However, the Societies have done some good, and the settlers are mainly in favor of Freedom. Let us watch the progress of the struggle to chain them to the car of Slavery.—New York Tribune.

DISCUSSION. The Charleston, S. C., Mercury, in a correspondent's article, says:

"We have had enough of the 'Glorious Union.' The association, on our part, has long been dishonored now, what with gentled southernism, negro in fashionable bankruptcies, foreign and free negro riots, open and professed infidelity, &c. &c., the connection has become positively irreparable. A thoroughly organized Disunion Party is the desideratum, and until such is formed at the South, all time devoted to political discussion will be 'time wasted.'"

## THE LIBERATOR.

### No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1855.

#### A DISUNION DOCUMENT OF 1843.

In 1843, when the question of the annexation of Texas was pending, the following document was issued by the then members of Congress whose names are appended—

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

We the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and our country, as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the policy involved in the annexation of Texas, and to the project of the Union, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in service of the Union, in aid of the Texas revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical to the fate of the insurgents, and the policy of the United States, in the policy involved in the annexation of Texas, and in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government towards any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and equipped within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of freebooters and insurgents; and the policy of the United States, in the policy involved in the annexation of Texas, and in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; 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## THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The fall of Sebastopol, being a twelve-month siege, and the last of the Crimean war, is a subject of great interest. The assault was made on the 19th of September, and the city was taken on the 9th of October. The Russian army, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff, was defeated by the British and French forces. The city was then occupied by the British and French troops. The fall of Sebastopol was a great victory for the Allies, and it marked the end of the Crimean war.

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## DISCUSSIONS IN THE TOWN HALL.

Last Sunday evening, we attended a meeting called by Mr. S. S. Foster in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Joseph Barker was present, by special invitation of Mr. Foster. The subject was the "Slavery Question."

Mr. Foster occupied somewhat less than two hours in a most masterly exposition of the essentially pro-slavery position of the Republican party, and a definite declaration of the principles and measures of the non-juring abolitionists. As usual, his speech was followed by a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Barker, in the most frank and manly manner, made many of them, at least, sincerely laboring for the overthrow of American slavery, and would labor morally, as individuals, outside of the party, for the attainment of that end. More he was certainly not obliged to admit, as we think every candid and impartial person present on the occasion referred to must acknowledge. As for ourselves, we can say conscientiously that we never attended any discussion in which the defense was conducted by a man of the very marked ability of Mr. Barker.

Mr. Barker frequently reiterated the expression of his conviction that the Republican party would do its duty in the present crisis, and that it was the duty of all of us to support it. He also expressed his confidence in the success of the movement, and his belief that it was the duty of all of us to support it.

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## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.

Such of our citizens as are engaged in commercial operations with Hayti, it may be beneficial to learn that on the 25th of Jan., 1850, the United States Commercial Agent at Cape Hayti, informed the Department of State, that the Government of Hayti, in consequence of claims made by American merchants residing at Cape Hayti, had ordered the abolition of ten per cent. additional duty previously charged upon American commerce under an early law of the empire which required a surcharge of ten per cent. upon the vessels of all nations that failed to recognize the independence of Hayti.

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## THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community, that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and a crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of News-papers, Lectures and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God and regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been; but, oh! how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient motives!

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

COMMUNICATE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee, filled with a consciousness of the great work yet to be done in ridding this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slavery, and of the peculiar importance of the present crisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom, and especially upon those of this community, to aid them in swelling the success of the coming Bazaar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 24, 25, and 26. All kinds of produce, goods or money, will be gladly received and faithfully appropriated. The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few. We trust the many, this year, will be ready to share the toil by liberal contributions and hearty sympathy. Friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriving in time for the sale. The money to be raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-slavery truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and tracts.

SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW, MARY MANN, REBECCA WATSON, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY M. GUILD, EUPHEMIA COCHRANE, SUSAN W. HAYWARD, CORNELIA SHOREY, LUCY S. BLACKWELL, SARAH ANN ERNST.

Address, SARAH OTIS ERNST, Cincinnati, Ohio, care of Luke Kent, Main street, between 6th and 8th, East side.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. A Fair for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause will be held in INDEPENDENCE HALL, North Abington, commencing on TUESDAY afternoon, Oct. 24, and continuing through the afternoons and evenings of that and the three following days.

A large variety of articles, both useful and ornamental, will be offered for sale. It is hoped that the public generally will be disposed to aid the cause by their presence and patronage.

On Tuesday evening, Wm. W. Brown will deliver a short address, and there will be music and speaking on each succeeding evening.

The Fair will close on Friday Evening, with an Intellectual and Musical Entertainment, at which Wm. W. Brown, Esq., will deliver an address; at which Wm. W. Brown, Esq., will deliver an address; at which Wm. W. Brown, Esq., will deliver an address.

Terms of Admission:—Single Tickets, (except Friday evening,) 10 cents; Children under twelve, half price. Tickets for the last evening, 25 cents.

Single tickets for the Fair, including the last evening, 85 cents.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Wm. W. Brown, Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, October 24, and will continue open through Friday, October 28. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offered for sale, including Comforters, Stockings, Shirts, Children's Aprons and Dresses, and many other useful things.

On Thursday evening, 12th, there will be speaking at the Hall, by Wm. W. Brown and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The Fair will be closed on Friday evening, 12th, with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. In every town and village, for Men and Women, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books, and to canvass for our Popular Scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 808, Broadway, New York.

Andrew T. Foster's post office address is, and will be until further notice, probably until December, Philadelphia, Pa., care J. Miller McKim.

A CHURCH. Yesterday, while the Whig State Convention was considering the practicability of uniting itself with the Republican party, then in session in another part of the city, a protest against any such measure was read before the Convention, signed by four delegates, and at the close of their remonstrance, they threatened to withdraw from the Convention, if the fusion was effected. After the protest was read, a gentleman arose and said, "inasmuch as the communication was one of vast importance, [here the President seemed perceptibly, and the Secretary



